the clark at M. Parkass a marginal plant of the companies plates (but a clark at the clark at th Court decided in a similar instance? What is the dictum of Judge Marshall in relation to this very question? He says in the case of Porter & Elam vs. Neilson, 2 Peters, 309:

of the whole, is somewhere in our Government there is a question. He will agitate whenever there is a question. He will agitate whenever there is a question of extending Southier of the south, then the days of this Union there was an equilibrium of power between these great antagonist interests of our social system. In somewhere in our Government there is a question. He will agitate whenever there is a question of extending Southier or power to get up a feeling at home which is the dictum of power between these great antagonist interests of our social system. But, whilst I believe this would be better, I do not say that it is necessary, but I do think that it is necessary, but I do think that it is necessary that it is necessary that it is necessary that all the government there was an equilibrium of power between these great antagonist interests of our social system. But, whilst I believe this would be better, I do not say that it is necessary, but I do think that it is necessary that it is necessary that all the government there was an equilibrium of power between these great antagonist interests of our social system.

Since for the South, then the days of this Union there was an equilibrium of power between these great antagonist interests of our social system.

I strengthen it by whenever there is a question of extending Southier or power to get up a feeling at home which is the constitution.

Since for the South, then the days of this Union there is a question of extending Southier or power to get up a feeling at home which and to sustain and defend the Constitution.

Since for the South, then the days of this Union the power there is a question of extending Southier or power to get up a feeling at home which and to sustain and to After these acts of sovereign power over

the territory in dispute, asserting the American construction of the treaty by which the Government claims it, to maintain the opposite construc-tion in its own courts would certainly be an anomaly in the history and practice of nations. If those departments which are entrusted with the foreign intercourse of the nation, which assert and maintain its interest against foreign Powers, have unequivocally asserted its right of dominion over a country of which it is in possession, and which it claims under a treaty; if the Legislature has acted on the construction thus asserted, it is not in its courts that this construction is to be denied,"

But, sir, it is said that the United States is not to be precluded, on account of being the agent in making this acquisition for Texas, because it is the agent for the other States also, and Texas would thus get a larger share than she was entitled to. It is to be remembered that if Texas gets more than other States, she risked more. Mexico claimed the whole of risked more. Mexico claimed the whole of Texas to the Sabine. Suppose the cases had been reversed—that Mexico had been strong

And the second control of the second control

not say that it is necessary, but I do think that it is essential for the happiness and perhaps the union of the States that all the constitutional arenues to political power should be kept open to the South, and that any accession of strength to her would be a positive benefit to the interests of peace and union. I have no hope of convincing any Northern man of the truth of this opinion; perhaps neither he nor I could recognize the other as an impartial judge upon this opinion; perhaps neither he nor I could recognize the other as an impartial judge upon this opinion; and yet such, I think, would be my conviction if I were a Northern man. I do believe that whatever increases the strength of the South, whether by positive additions of power through constitutional means, or done by party rights. Give her in some mode the power to protect herself, and if we cannot always keep How often have we heard certain Northern the peace we may long continue to prove this

through constitutional means, or done by party organization, is so much gained for the cause of peace and union, and those who desire to pursue those ends should encourage and not discredit slavery, the great Southern interest, must totter the efforts which are made to unite Southern under Northern agitation, and upon that institu-votes and efforts in the defence of Southern tion blow after blow has fallen, until we have

Senators adverting in bitterness of spirit to the

Sir, we have already achieved so much, that our motive which can awaken hope or fire enthusiasm in the human breast. Vast associated interests march together in that grand procession, and these interests contain all the elements of human grandeur and prosperity. The bonds of brotherly love are not yet broken; the cords of kindly feeling have not fretted asunder. We have our traditions, too—traditions of trial and of glory, to which we cling with pride and with fondness. They do not extend, like those of colder nations, into the remoter regions of fable or of old, but they already begin to grow faint in the distance, and shed their dim religious light that the south which was given man, by a kind Protrience, to daunt and baffle oppression, by leading us to the side of the suffering and oppressed, we found, near our own homes, perverted against us; and whilst hushed in its arraignments of the South, who looked beyond oppression for redirect. Conventions in the North to take into consideration the institution of slavery in the South, and the most effectual means of overthrows ing it, have become so common, as to be matters. asm in the human breast. Vast associated inchief.

Mr. President, I have no hope or belief that the votes of the Texan Senators passed the tariff act of 1846? Who does not see that we can do any thing here which will keep down all agitation upon this disturbing question. This results from the contests between the two great antagonist elements of our social system, the

mediate series and the series of the series

Free ow Civizens:--I thank you for the frank Fellow Cutteens:—I thank you for the frank and cordial reception, you have given me this night; and I propose to evince my gratitude in the only way in my power, by laying before you a free and truthful exposition of my opinions on the grave matters which have assembled us together. The time has arrived when it becomes the people of the Southern States no longer to deprecate, but to face, with unblenching front, the dangers which surround them; whilst from their public servants they should demand all the aid they are canable of imparting, to enlighten their

Lexus to use Satione. Suppose the cases had been reversed—that Mexico had been strong and we weak and we had gone into such a strong that the contents of our seed and seed that Texas would nave been the two great and the weak and we had gone into such as the distinct of the strong that the strong of the stron

border, open to future extension. This would endanger their whole policy of mastering the Confederacy and colonizing the South, by multiplying free States, and admitting no more slave States into the Union. Lastly, will the South be admit-

public servants they should demand all the aid they are capable of imparting, to enlighten their councils and guide their determinations. Without reserve or fear, I propose to speak to you tonight.

I fully assent to all which your immediate representative has said, and so well said, with respect clusively to the South! Will the South now give resentative has said, and so well said, with respect to the Nashville Convention. We assembled under the frown of the whole South—and of the partizans of all parties in the South, which looked to the North for affiliation and support. That sympathy which was given man, by a kind Providence, to daunt and baffle oppression, by leading us to the side of the suffering and oppressed, we found, near our own homes, perverted against us; and whilst hushed in its arraignments of the North—loud in its denunciations of all those in the South, who looked beyond oppression for redress. Conventions in the North to take into consideration the institution of slavery in the South, and the most effectual means of overthrowing it, have become so common, as to be matters of course, without censure or condemnation; but when a portion of the people of the South, driven

border, open to future extension. This would endanger their whole policy of mastering the Confederacy and colonizing the South, by multiplying free States, and admitting no more slave States into the Union. Lastly, will the South be admitted to an equality in our territories, including California, by territorial laws passed by Congress. To hope for such legislation is to hope against hope. If then all these expedients of adjustments fail in Congress,—where are we? We are in the beginning of a revolution.

I know that it may be said, that the North will recede before extremities are reached. But when in these latter days, has the North receded from any policy which her interests or her prejudices that we demanded; and when, in any age, has fanaticism calculated consequences? The very high and honorable prerogative of yielding under the pressure of circumstances, belongs, I believe exclusively to the South! Will the South now give back and fall on an issue which involves not merely her liberty and honor, but existence itself, or will she fearlessly and firmly stand erect, and move on in vindication of hex visited. Of the \$15,000;000 which have been taken fro the Treasury of the United States, for Intern Improvements, \$12,500,000 have gone to the fre States and \$2,500,000 to the slave States—the making a clear gain of \$10,000,000 by the forme Your Representatives in Congress, believing the Congress has no constitutional right to make an such appropriations, have steadily voted again them. Are you then free in the expenditures the taxes you have paid into the Treasury, in the taxes you have paid into the Treasury, in the taxes you have paid into the Treasury, in the propriations for Internal Improvements?

But I hasten to the last test of liberty in a country where the institution of slavery prevails—the